

Technical Program Review
Nuclear Criticality Safety Program
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**Development of the
Thermal Neutron Scattering Law
Of
Polymethyl Methacrylate (Lucite)**

Ayman I. Hawari

**Nuclear Reactor Program
Department of Nuclear Engineering
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina, USA**

Acknowledgement

- ❑ The many graduate students and postdocs at North Carolina State University
- ❑ Current funding by the NCSP program and past funding by DOE NE for through NERI and NEUP programs

Vision

- ❑ Establish a predictive approach for generating the needed data (cross sections) to describe the energy exchange of thermal neutrons in matter

- ❑ Various applications:
 - Nuclear criticality safety
 - Nuclear reactor design
 - Neutron beam spectral shaping (i.e., filtering)
 - Neutron source (cold, ultracold, etc.) characterization

$$\left. \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE} \right|_{\text{inelastic}} = \frac{\sigma}{2k_B T} \sqrt{\frac{E'}{E}} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} S(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\beta = \frac{E - E'}{k_B T} \quad \text{Energy transfer}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(E + E' - 2\sqrt{EE'} \cos\theta)}{k_B T} \quad \text{Momentum transfer}$$

The scattering law is the Fourier transform of a correlation function

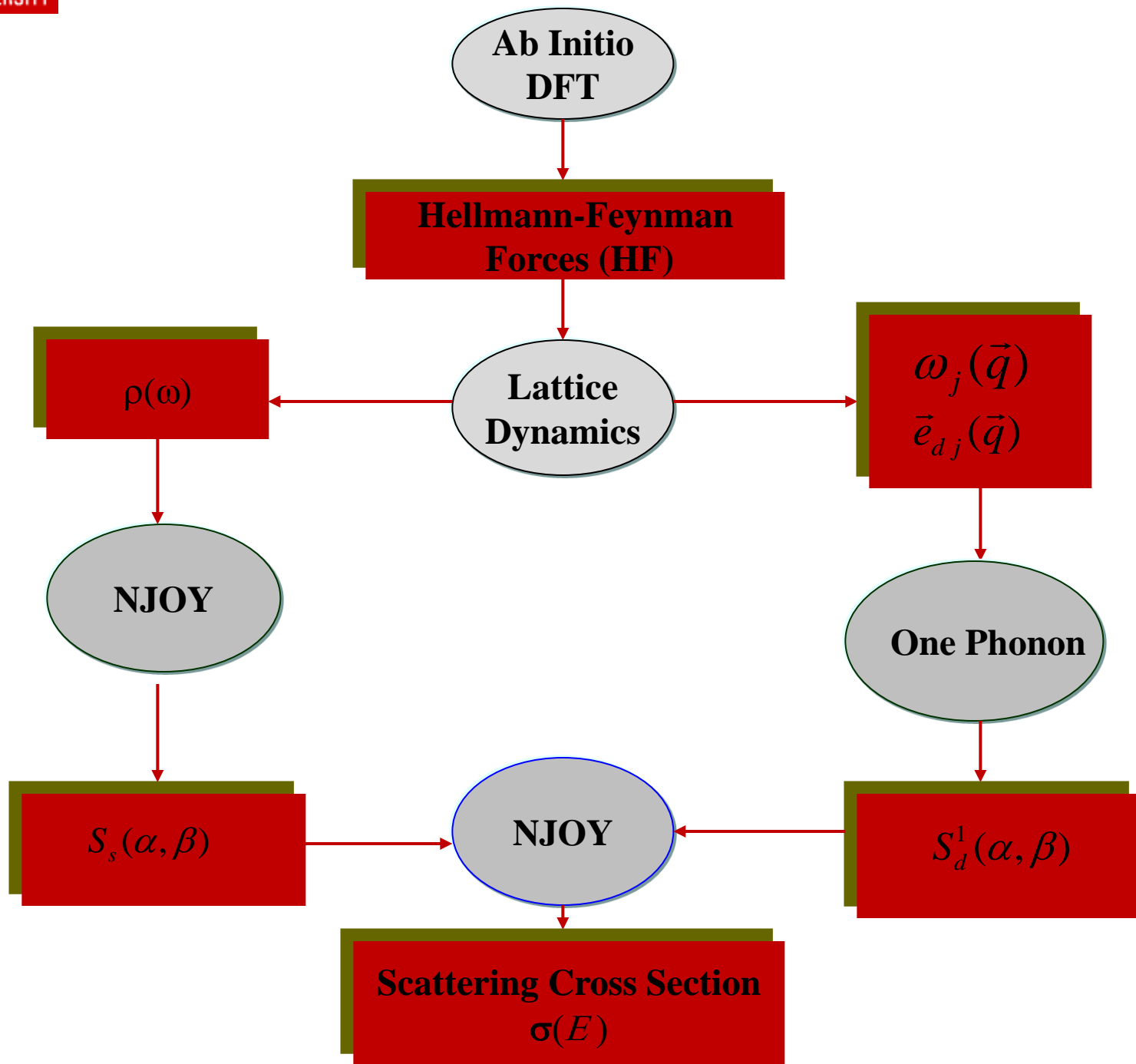
$$S(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\beta t} e^{-\gamma(t)} dt$$

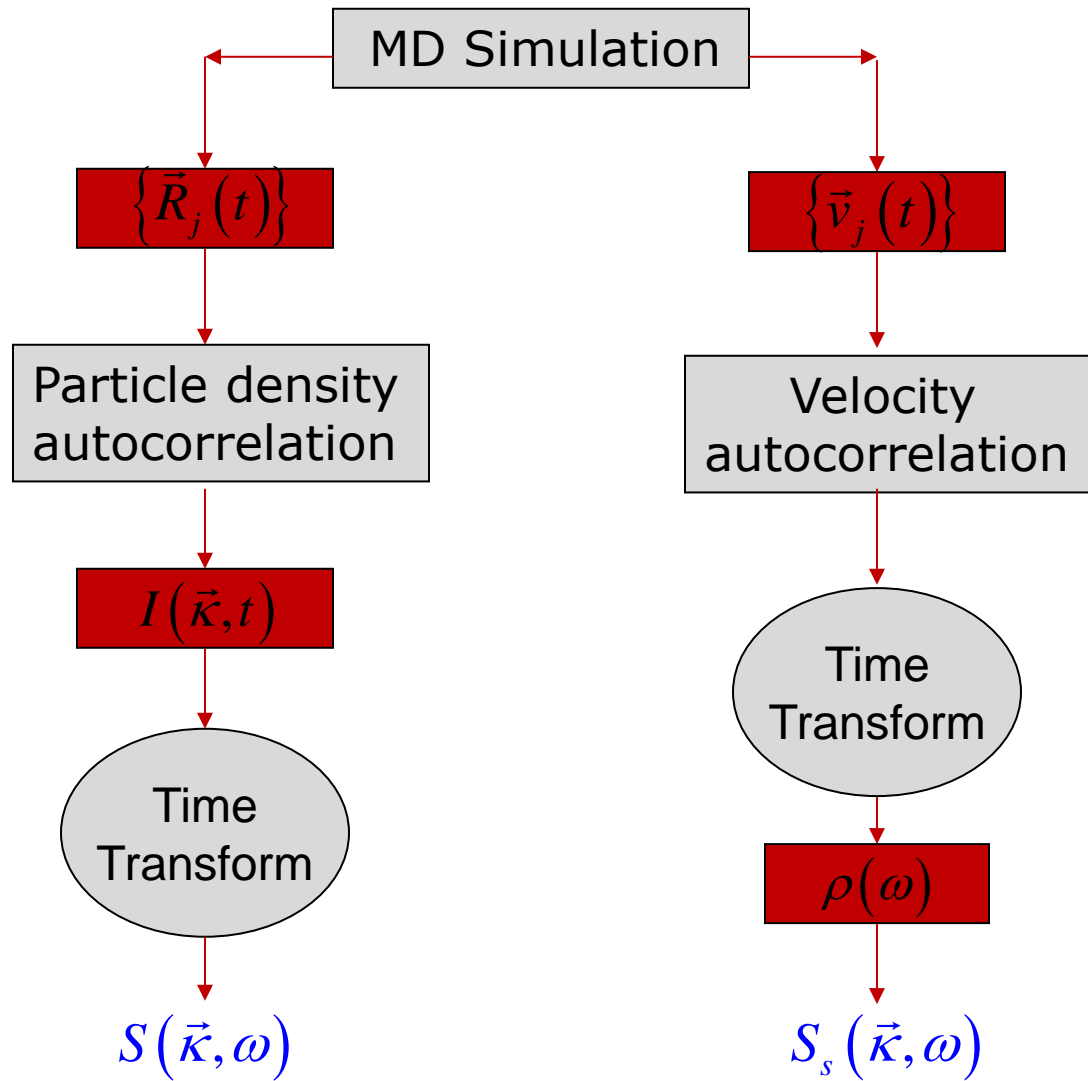
$$\gamma(t) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\rho(\beta)}{\beta \sinh(\beta/2)} [1 - e^{-i\beta t}] e^{\beta/2} d\beta$$

$\rho(\beta)$ – density of states (e.g., phonon frequency distribution)

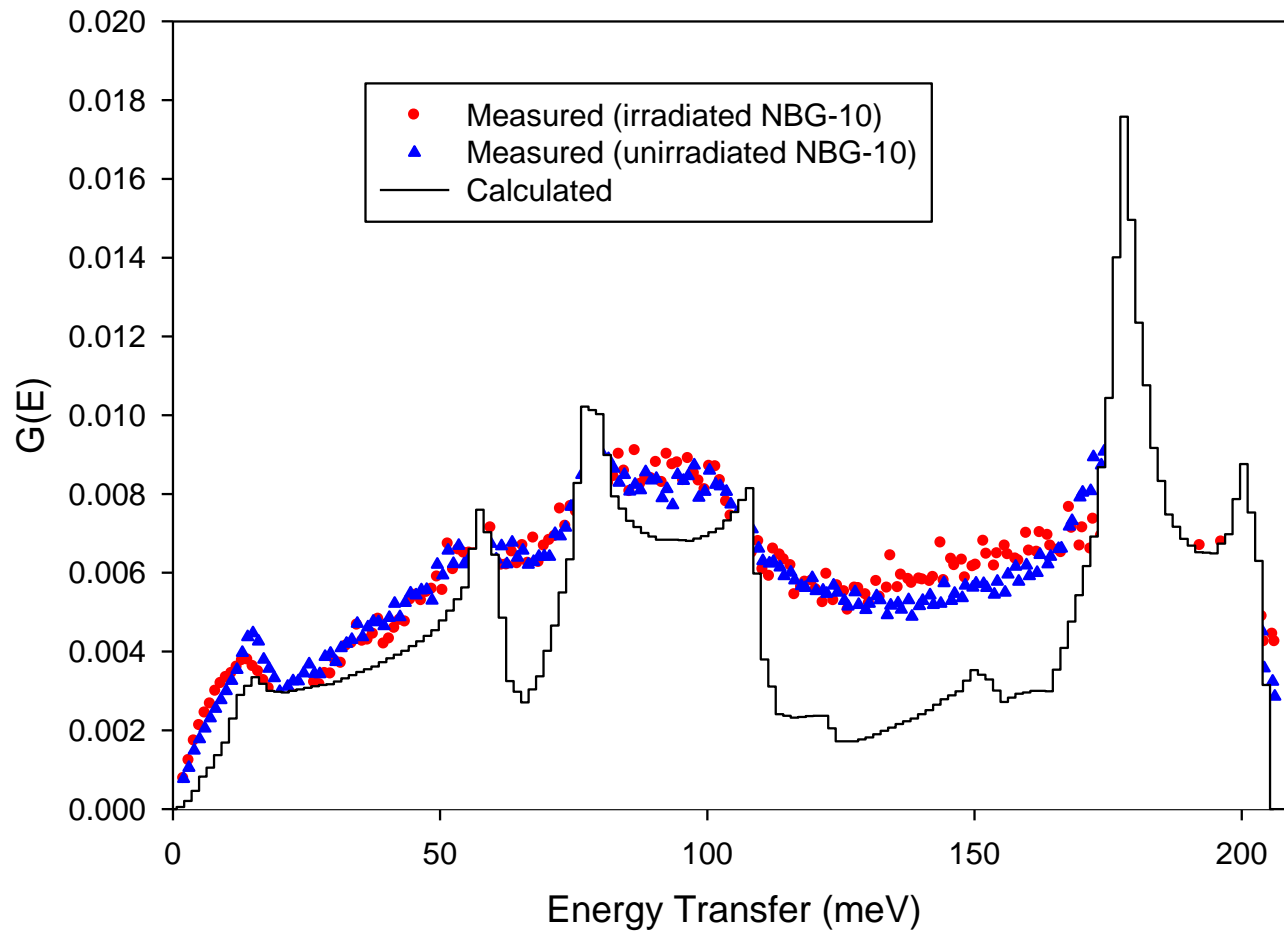
Methods

- ❑ Several approaches can be used to extract the atomic density of states, scattering law and eventually the cross sections
 - Empirical atomic force analysis combined with dynamical matrix calculations
 - ❑ Basis of current ENDF/B libraries
 - Ab initio Quantum (DFT) methods combined with dynamical matrix calculations
 - Classical Molecular Dynamics (MD) methods combined with correlation function analysis

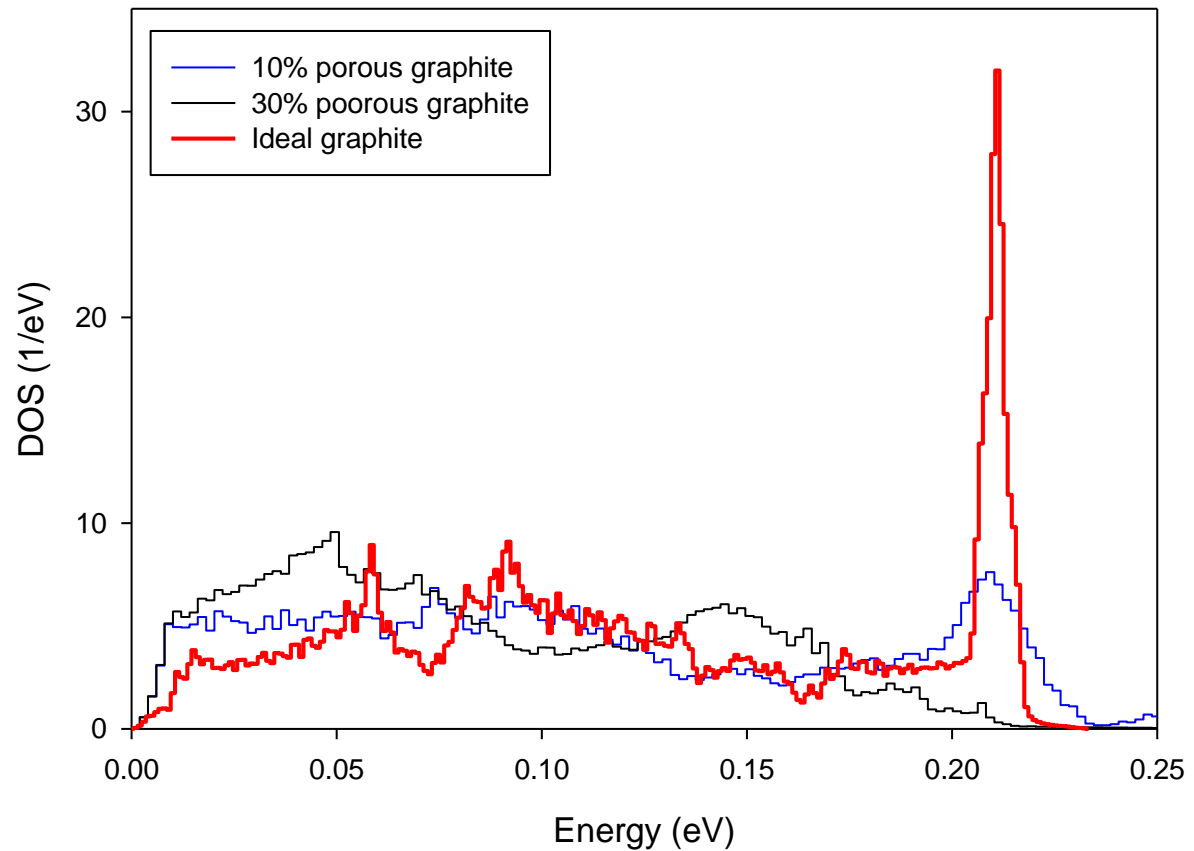
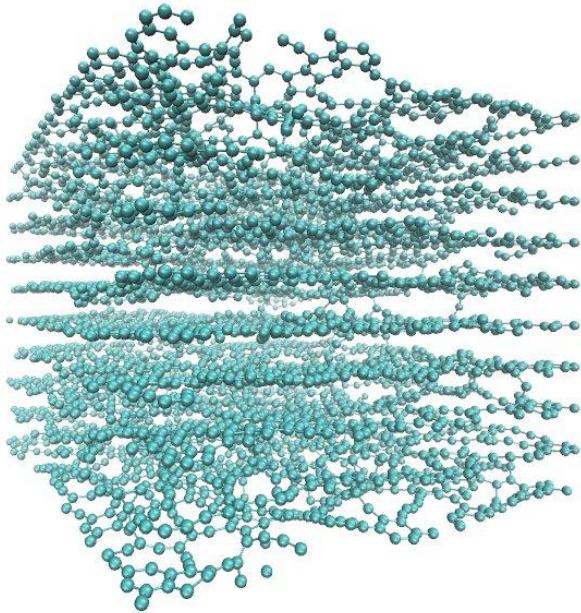




Density of States $G(E)$



Molecular Dynamics Models

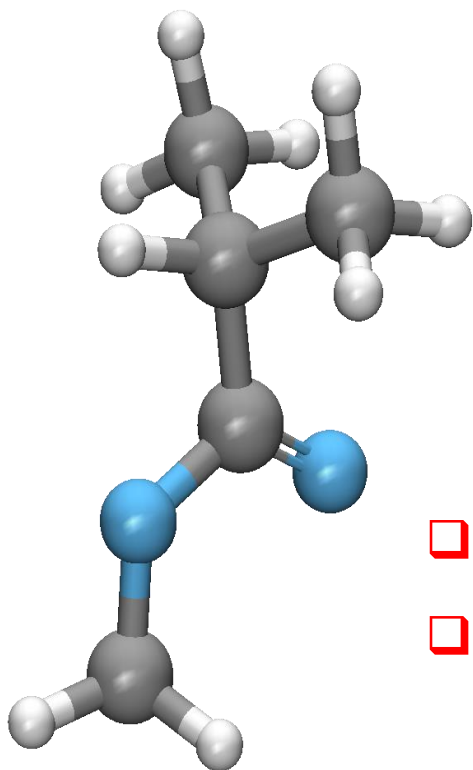


Materials Studied at NCSU

- ❑ Graphite, Beryllium (improvement on ENDF/B-VII)
 - Treatment of nuclear graphite (porous system)
 - Including coherent inelastic
- ❑ Silicon dioxide (New, contributed to NNDC/ENDF)
 - Support criticality safety analysis
- ❑ Silicon carbide (New, contributed to NNDC/ENDF)
 - Support advanced fuel cycle applications (e.g., FCM fuels)
- ❑ Thorium hydride, uranium-zirconium hydride, calcium hydride (New)
- ❑ Sapphire and bismuth (New)
 - Thermal neutron filters
- ❑ Solid methane (predictive analysis)
 - Cold neutron moderator
 - Captured phase I to II transformation upon cooling below 22 K

Lucite

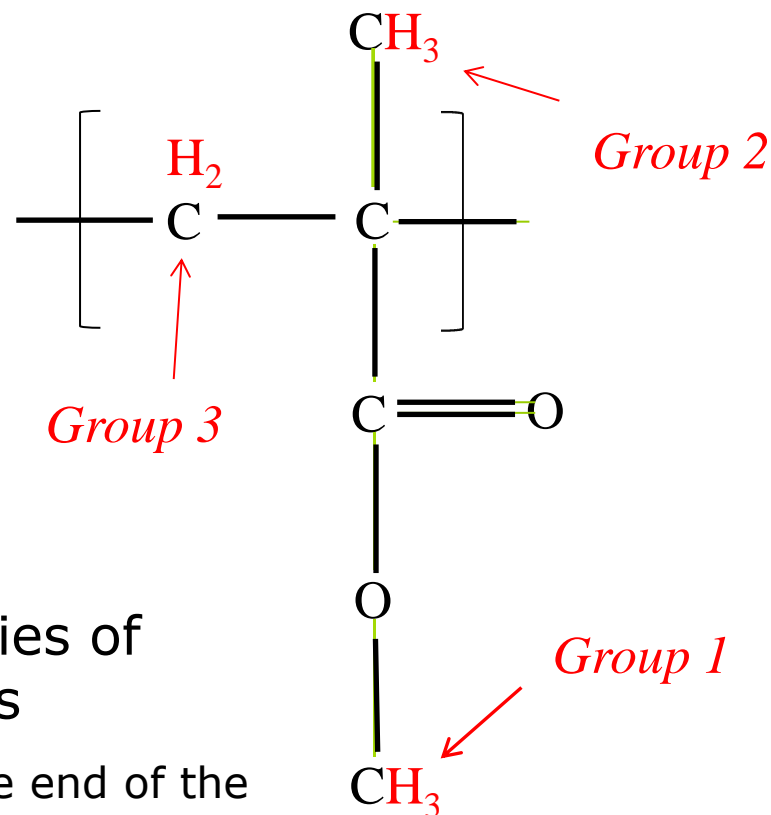
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer

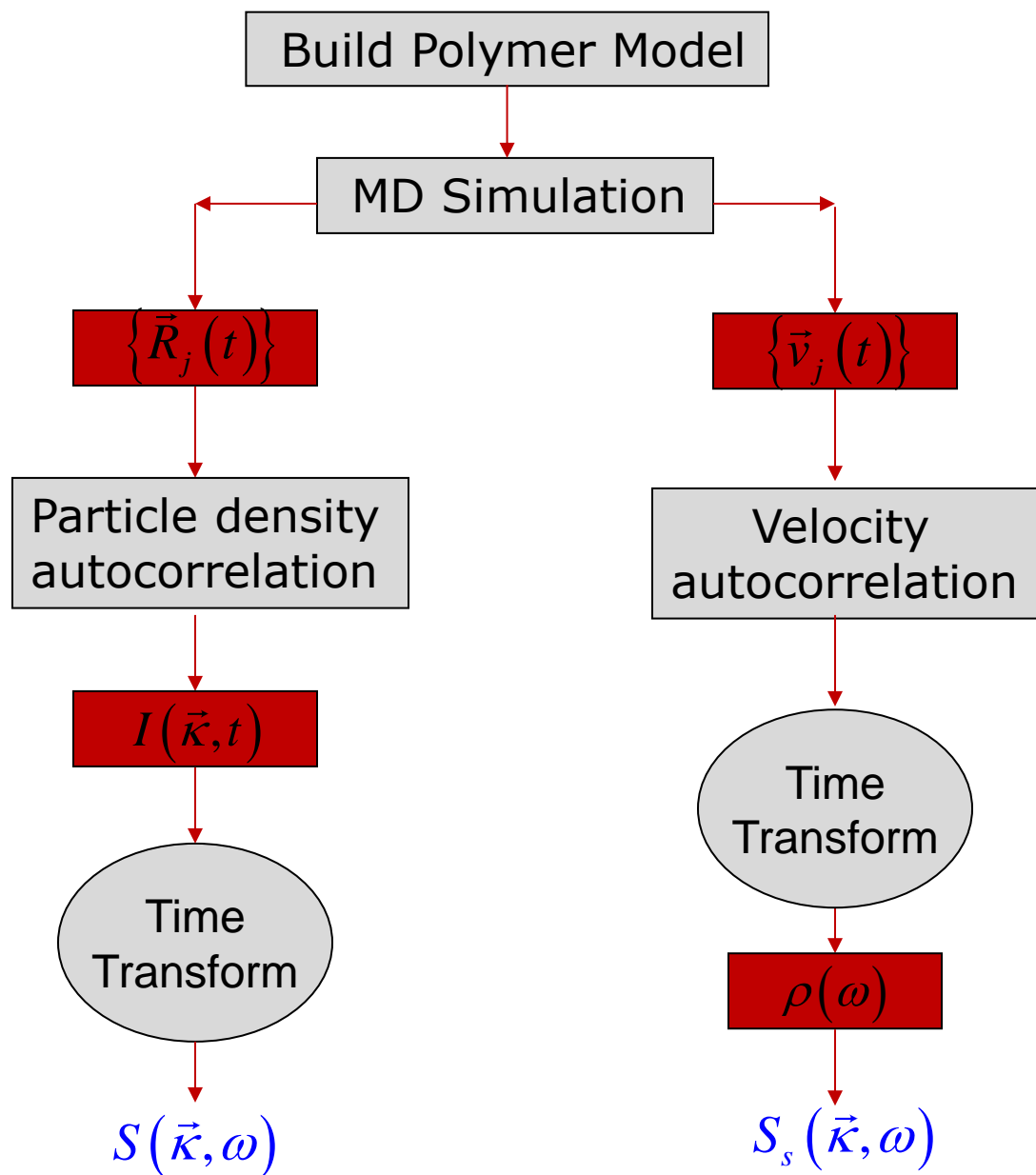


□ C₅O₂H₈

□ 3 different species of Hydrogen atoms

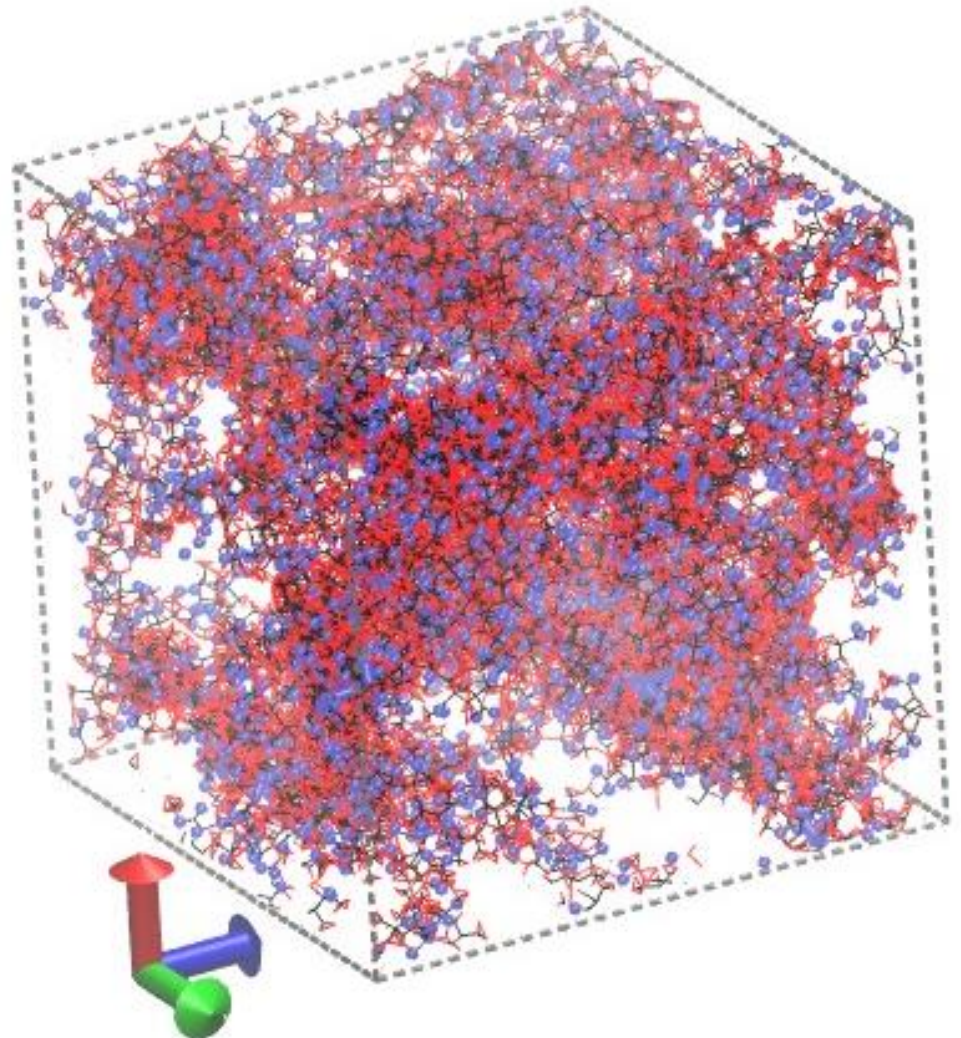
- Group 1: At the end of the longest chain
- Group 2: At the end of the shorter chain
- Group 3: On the backbone





Lucite MD Model

- ❑ Amorphous poly(methyl methacrylate) polymer
- ❑ Molecular weight, minimum, 37,000 Mw (370 monomers long)
- ❑ 5 polymer chains



MD Potential Function

$$E = E_{vdw} + E_Q + E_B + E_A + E_T$$

$$E_{vdw} = AR^{-12} - BR^{-6}$$

Dreiding force field

L-J (VDW) term:

Fitted for the system to match the experimental density

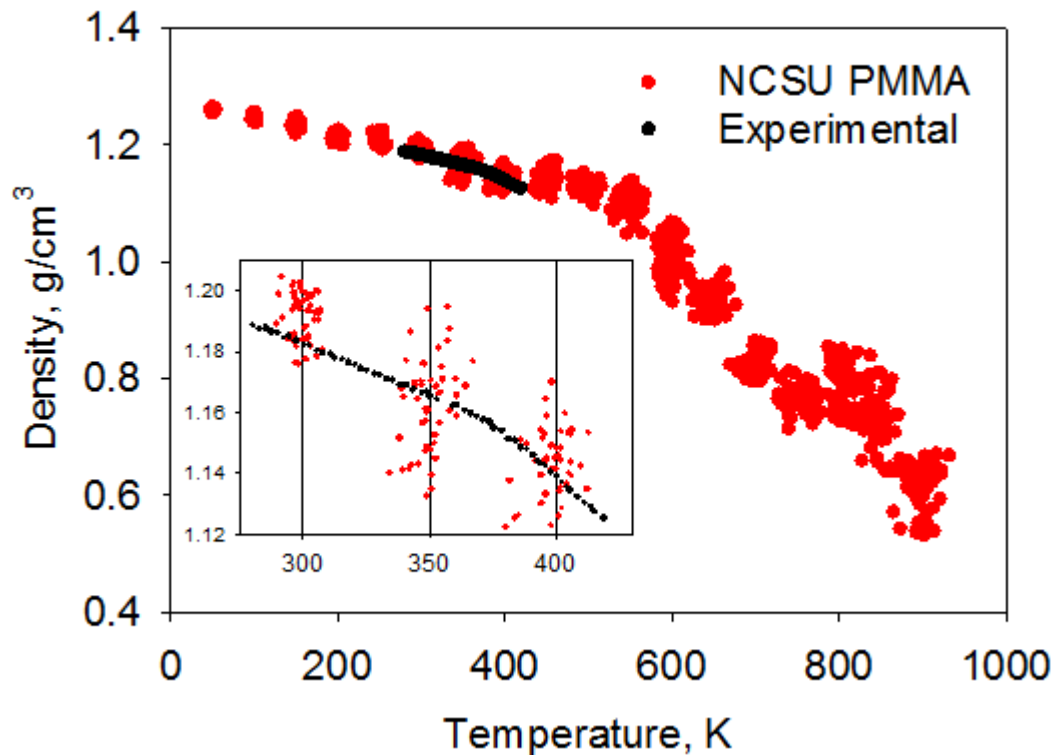
$$E_Q = CQ_iQ_j/\epsilon R_{ij}$$

$$E_B = 1/2 k_0(R - R_0)^2$$

$$E_A = 1/2 K_{IJK}(\cos\theta_{IJK} - \cos\theta)^2$$

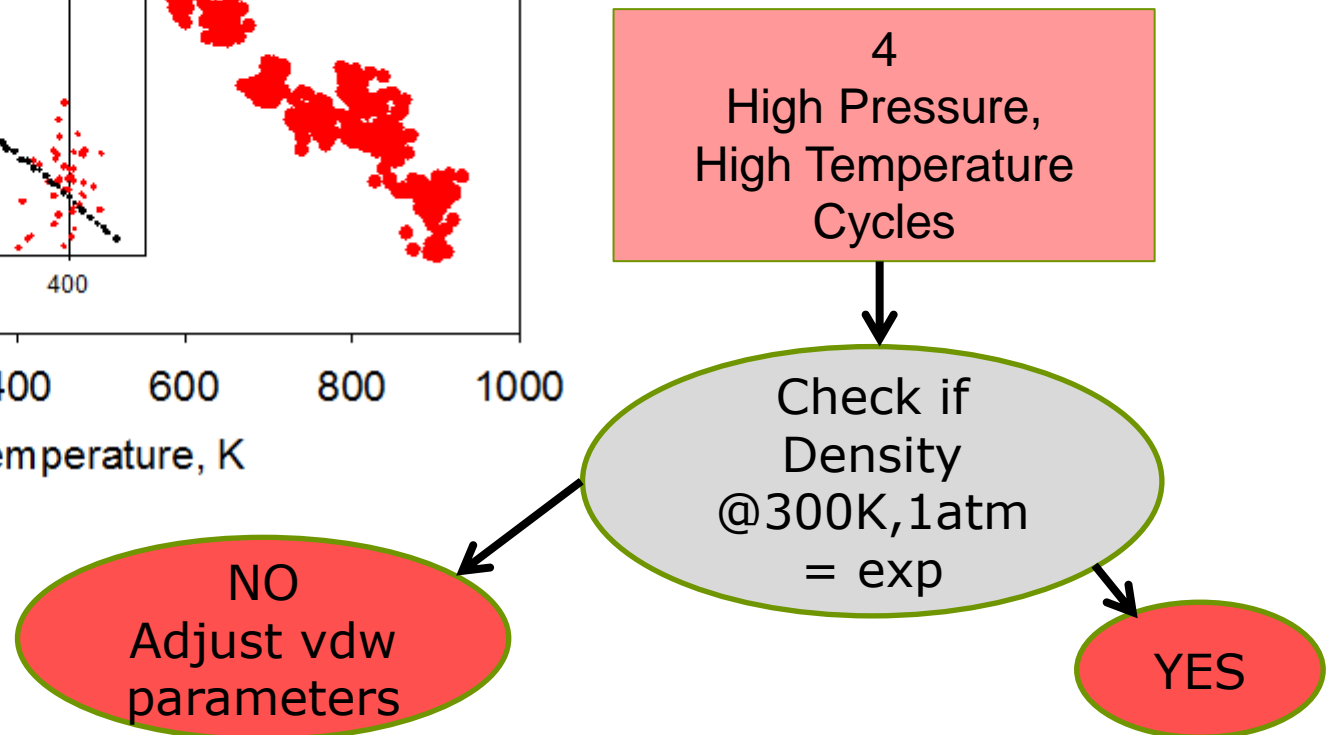
$$E_T = E_{IJKL} = 1/2 V_{JK}\{1 - \cos[n_{JK}(\varphi - \varphi_{JK}^0)]\}$$

Potential Parameterization



$$T_g^{exp} \approx 400 \text{ K}$$

$$T_g^{NCSU} = 400 - 500 \text{ K}$$



Computational Approach

$$C(t) = \left\langle \overrightarrow{v_j(0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_j(t)} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \overrightarrow{v_j(0)} \cdot \overrightarrow{v_j(t)}$$

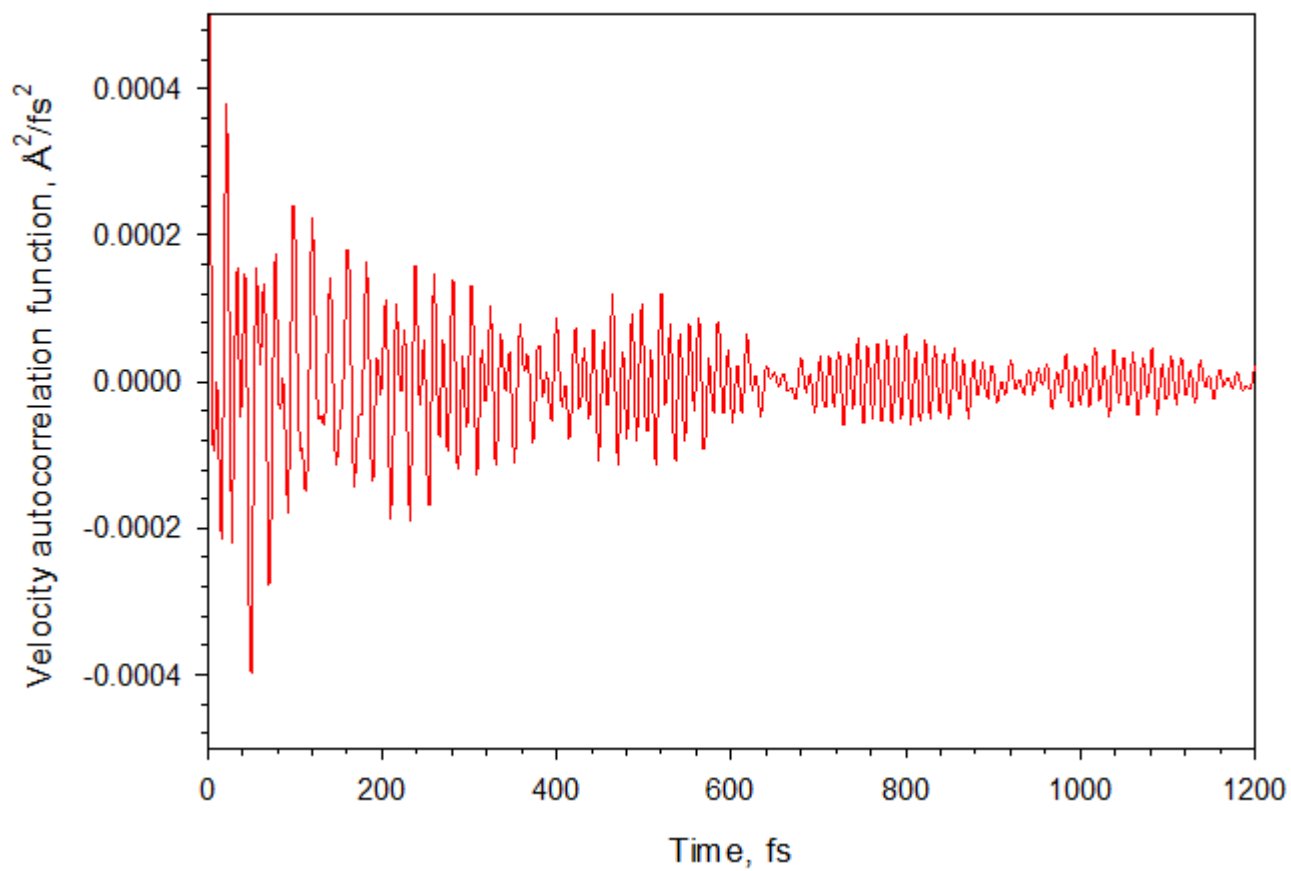
$$\rho(\omega) = \frac{M}{3\pi k_\beta T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

Use NJOY/LEAPR

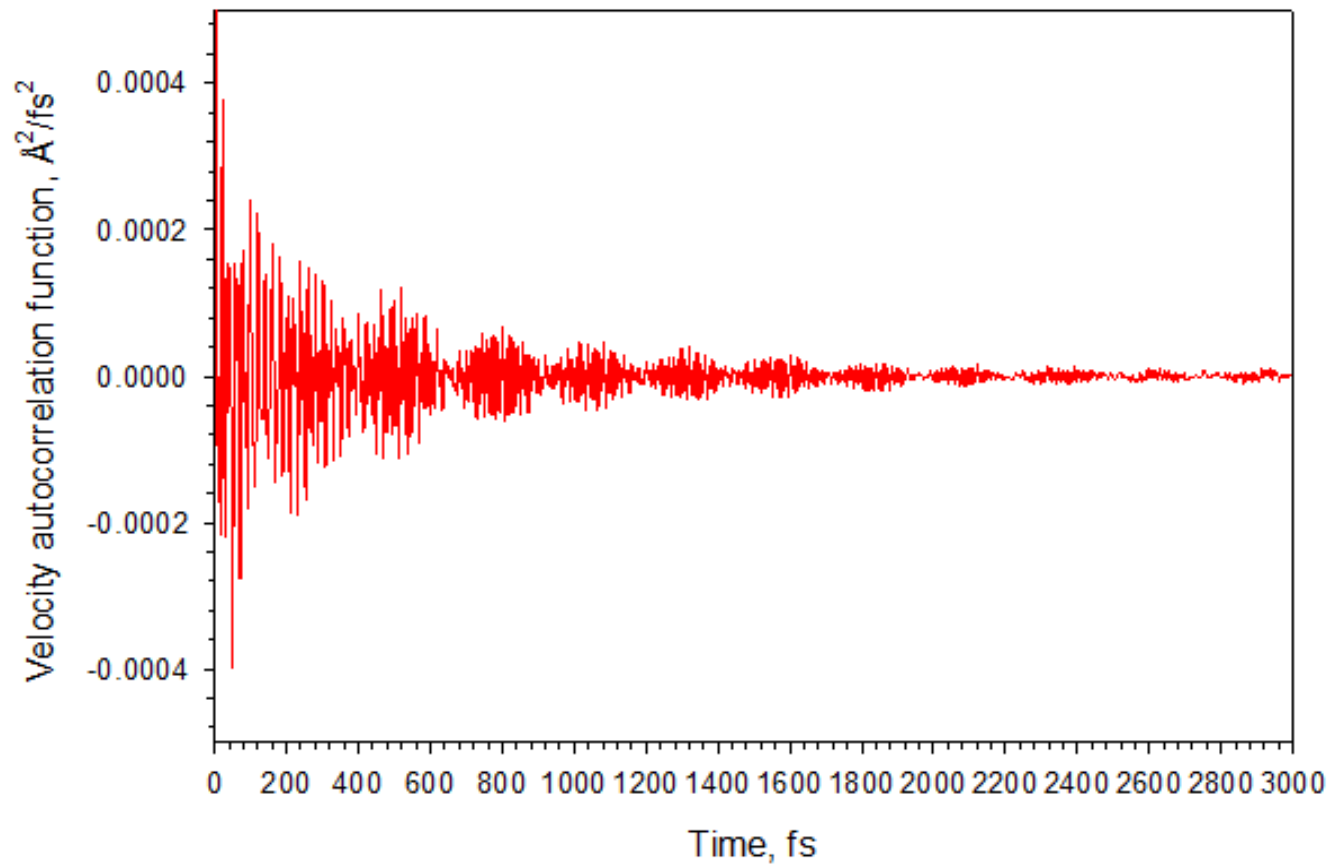
$$S(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\beta t} e^{-\gamma(t, \rho(\omega))} dt$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 \sigma}{d\Omega dE} \right|_{\text{inelastic}} = \frac{\sigma}{2k_B T} \sqrt{\frac{E'}{E}} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} S(\alpha, \beta)$$

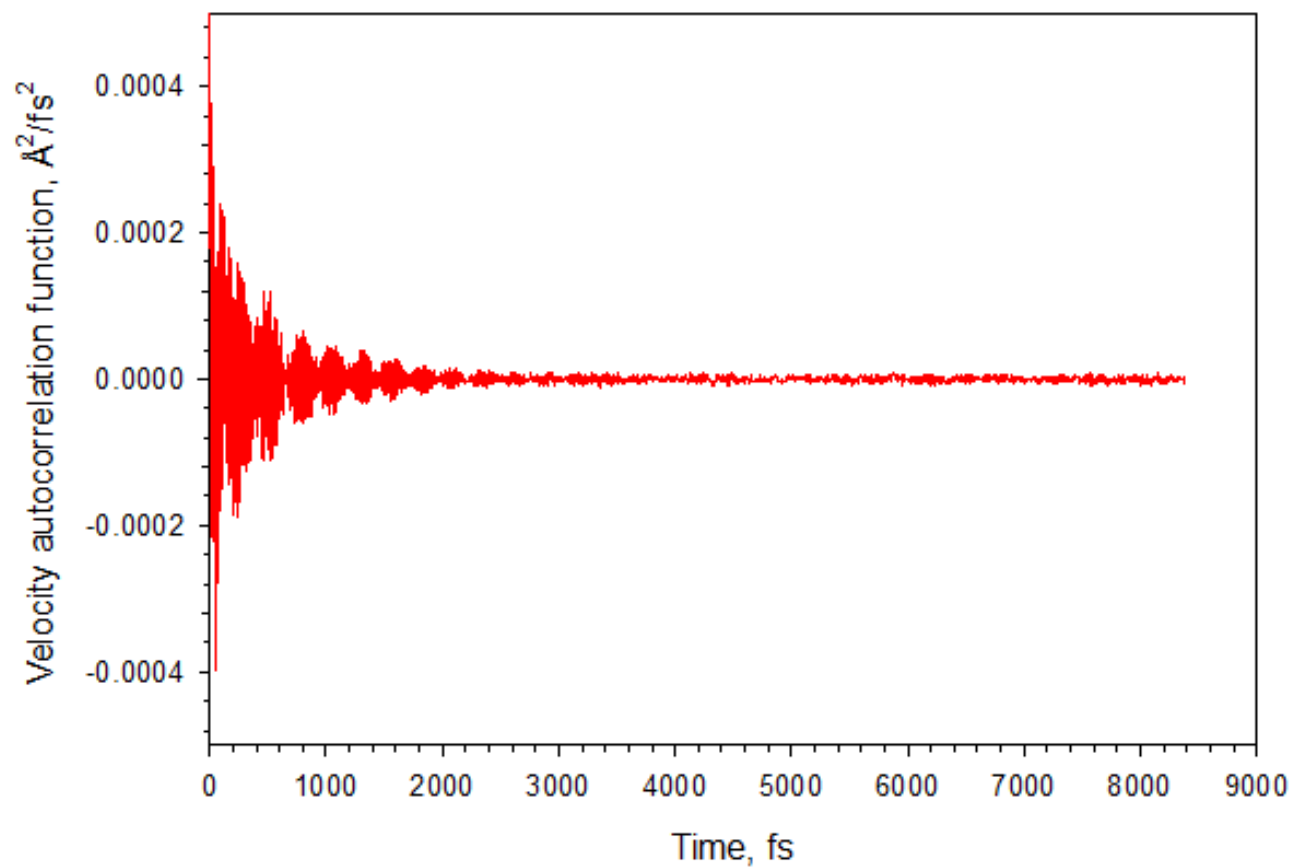
Lucite VACF



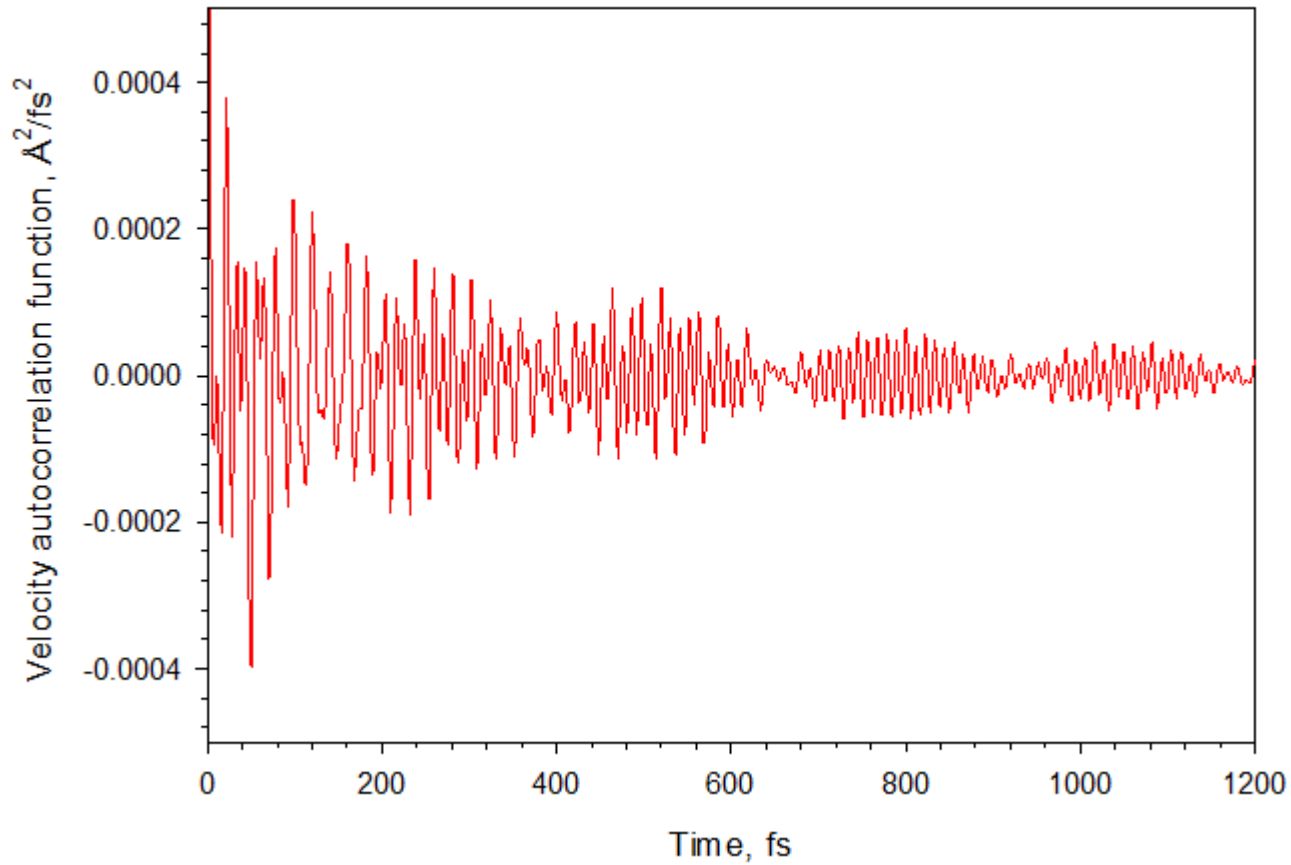
Lucite VACF



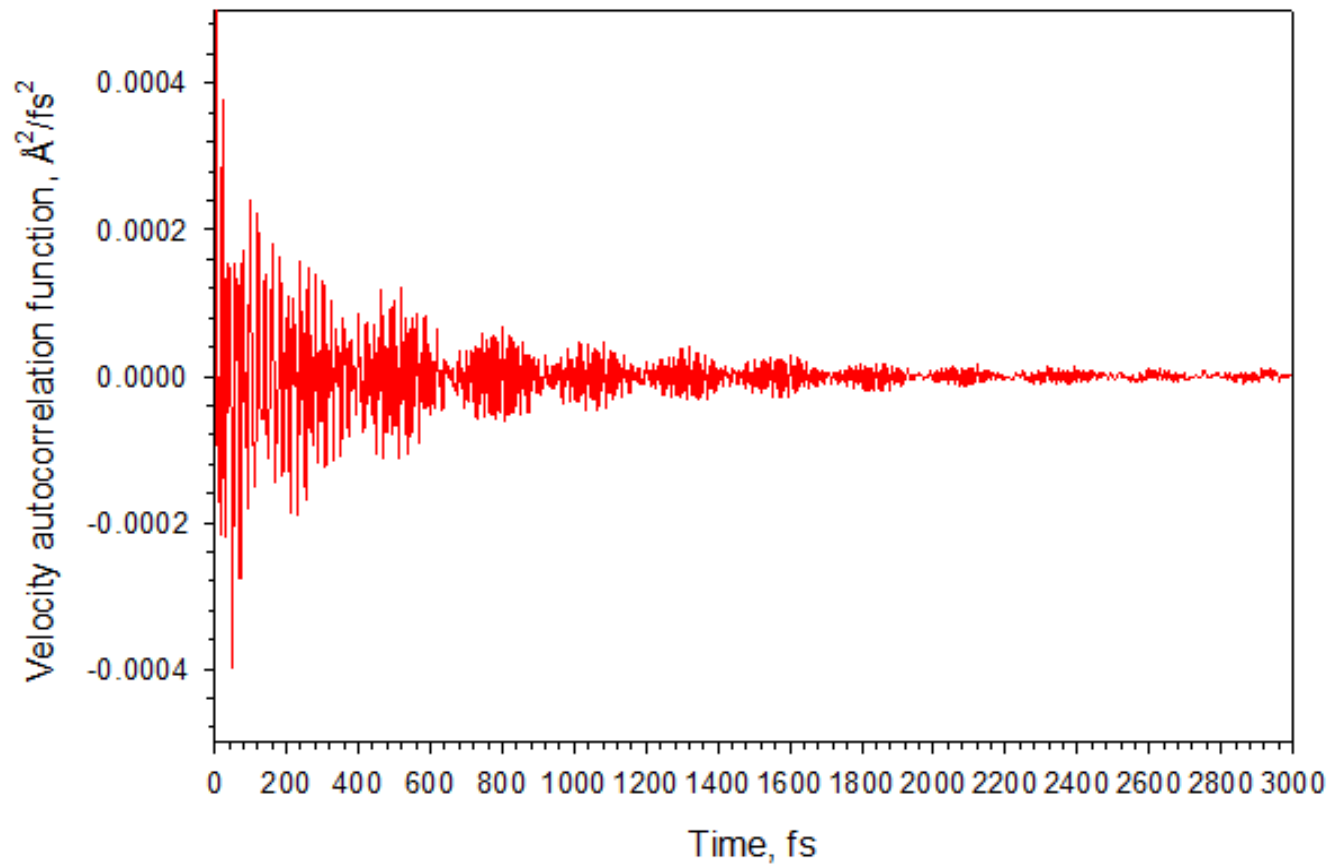
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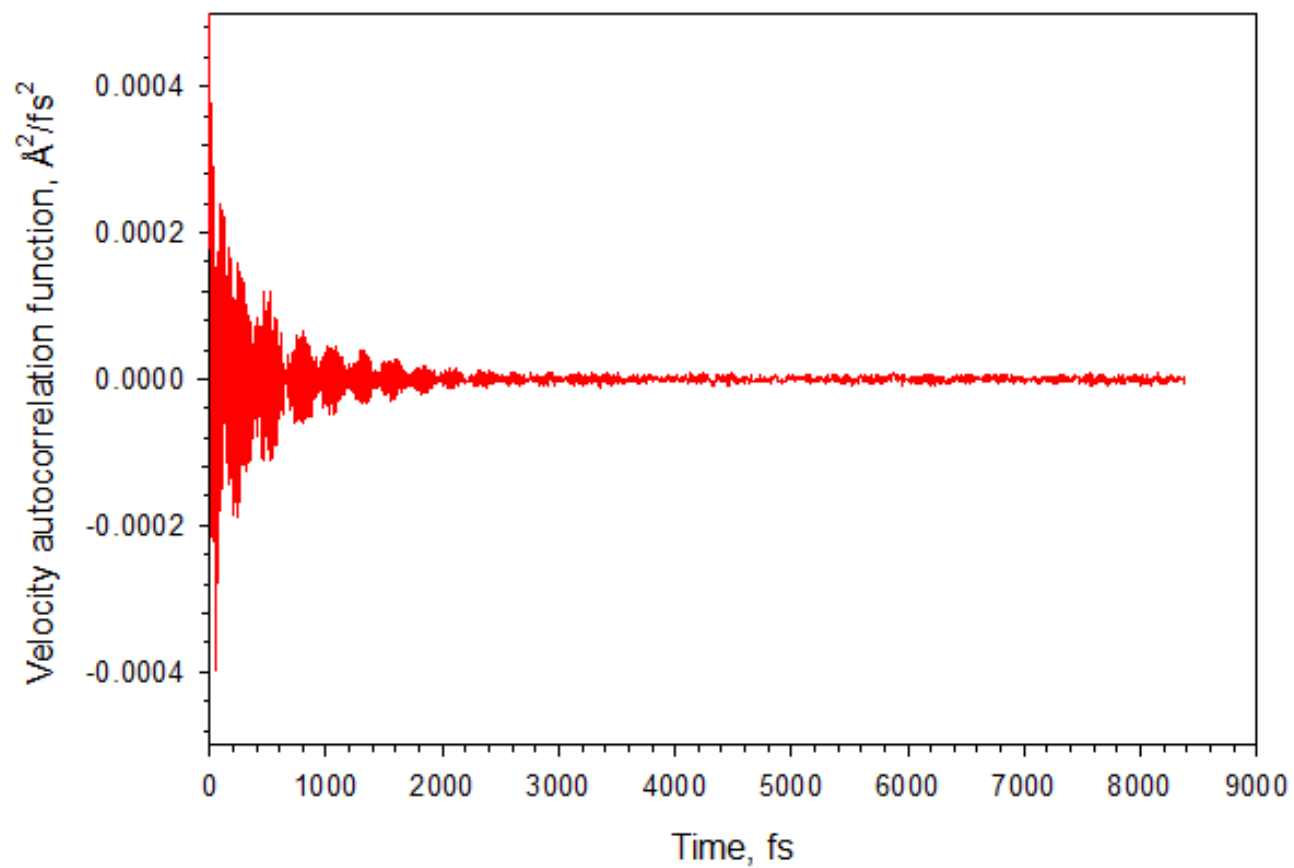
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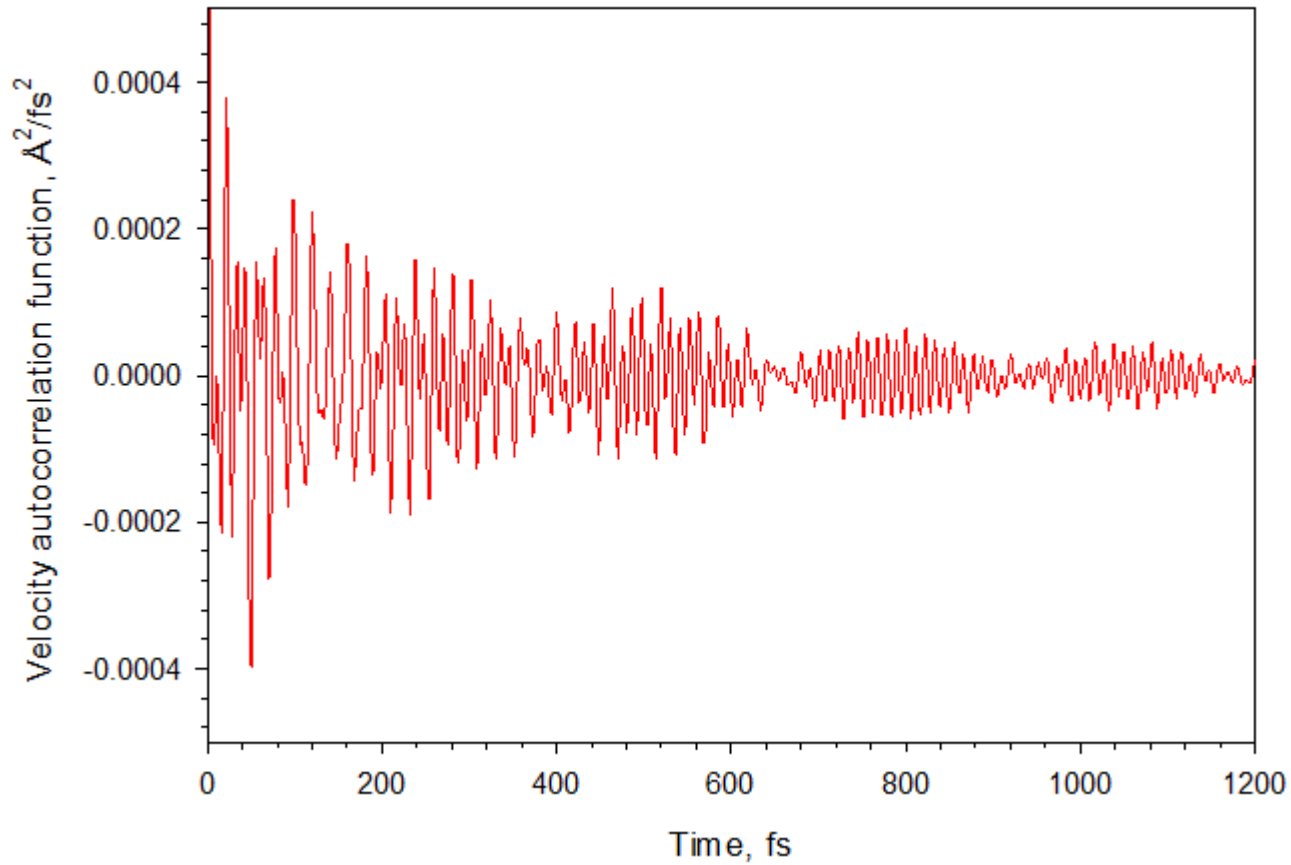
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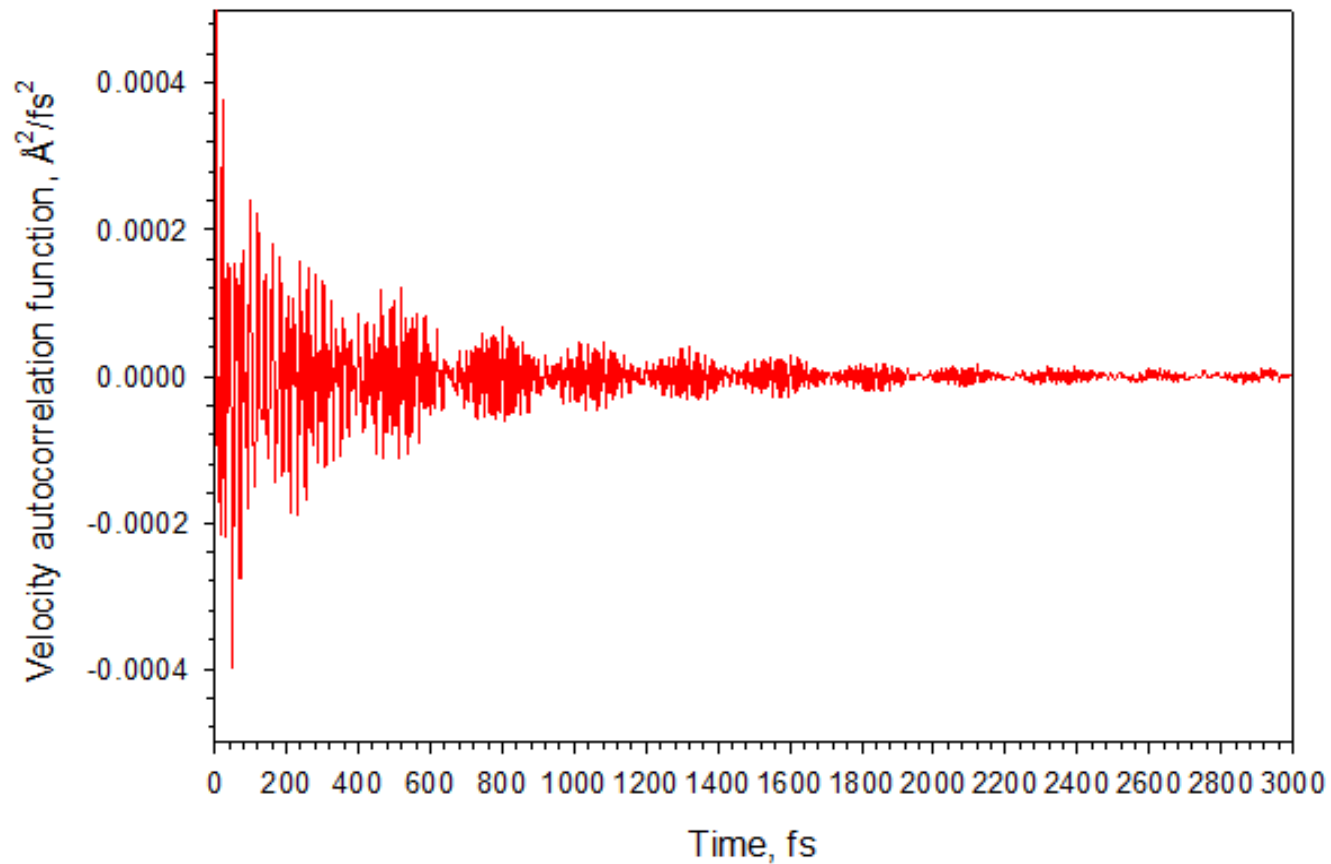
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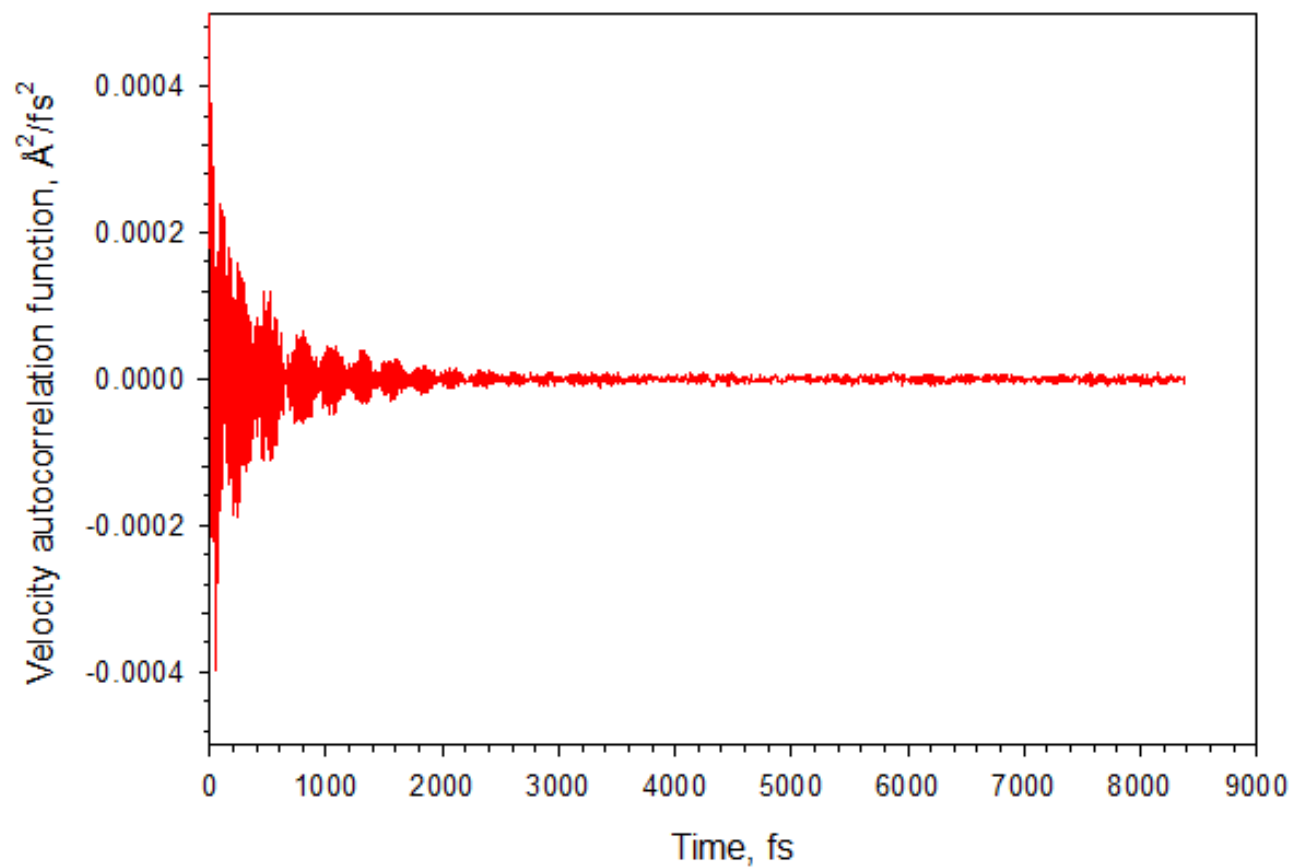
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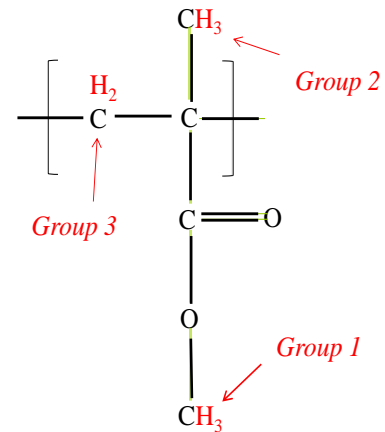
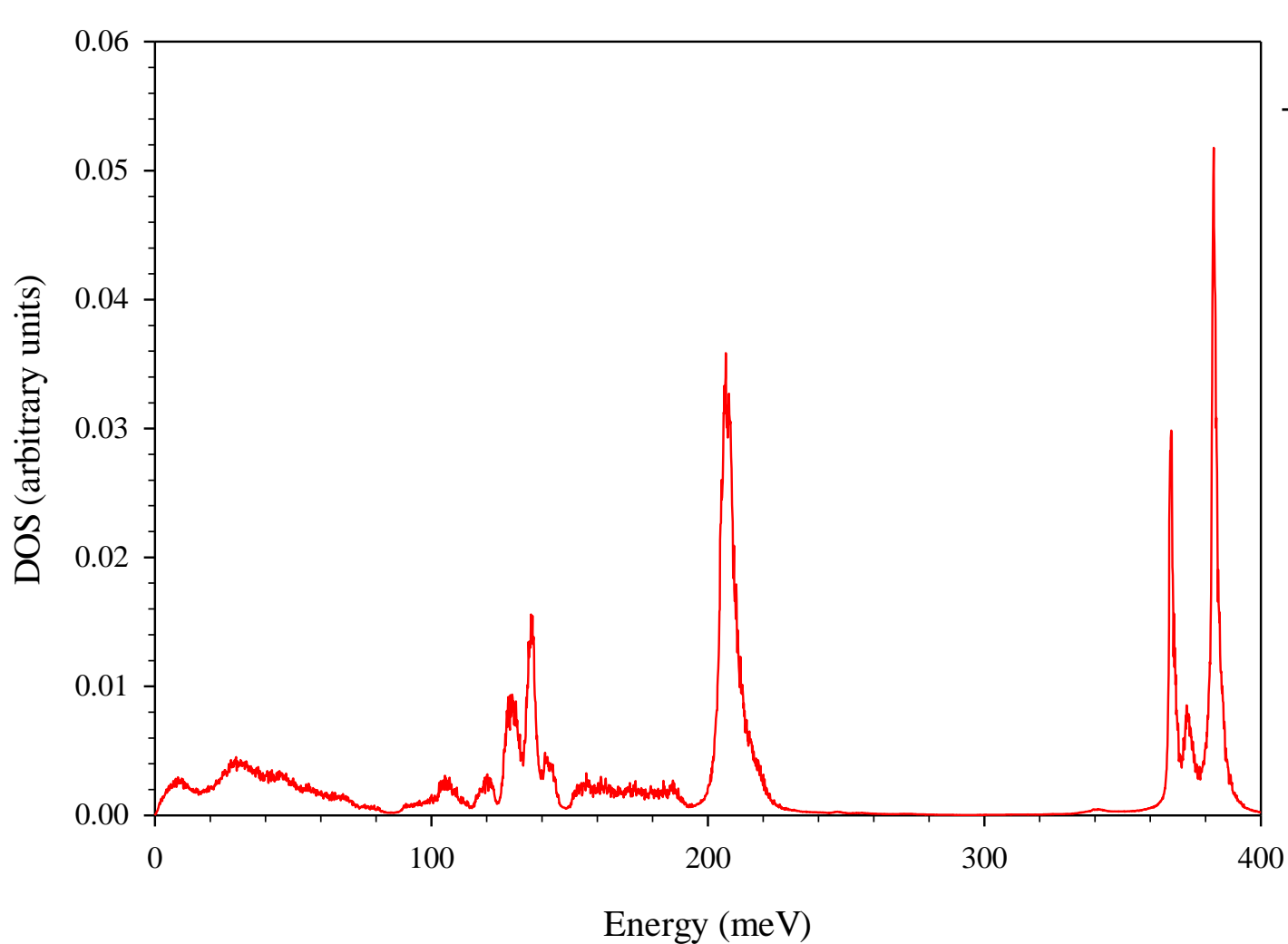
Lucite VACF



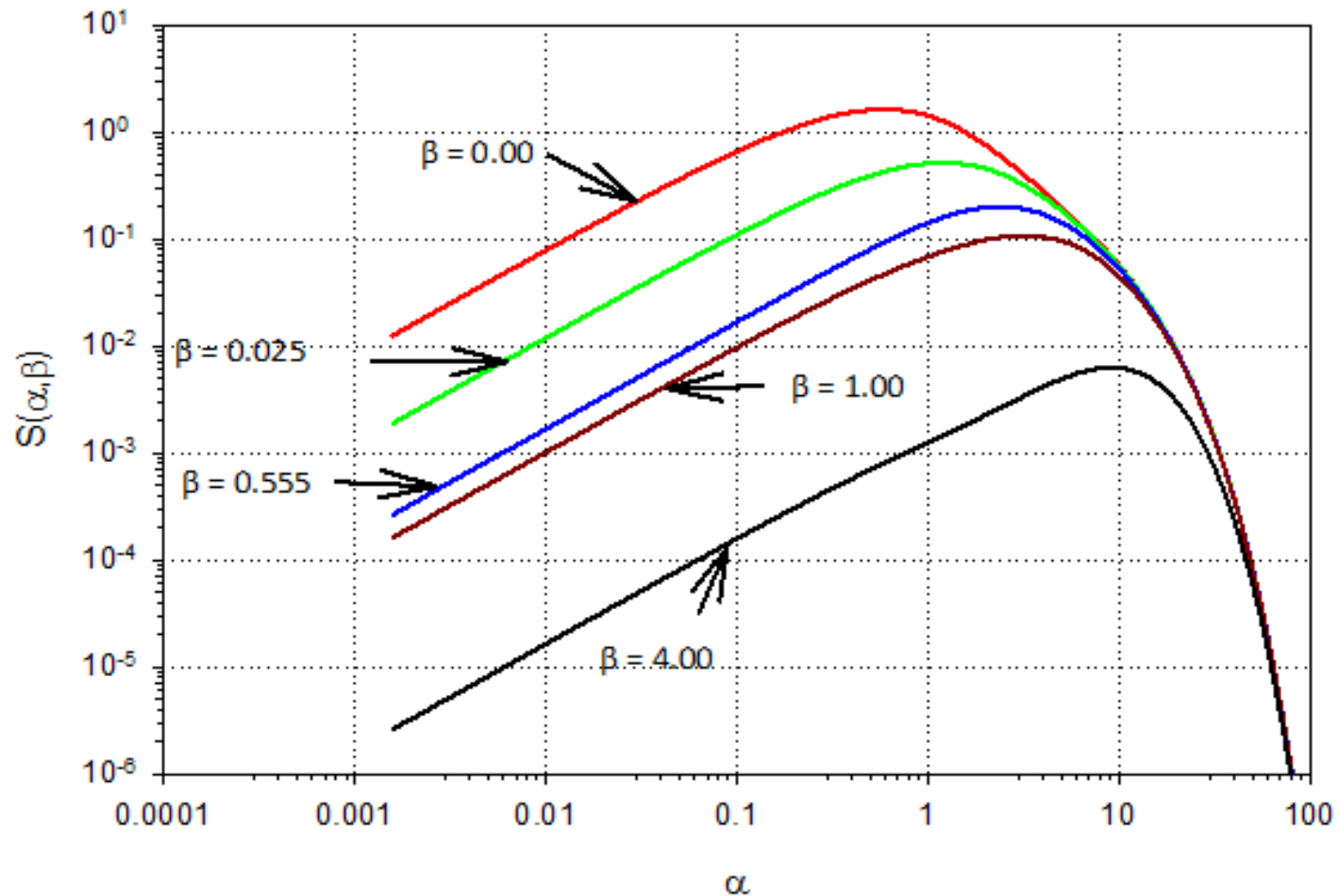
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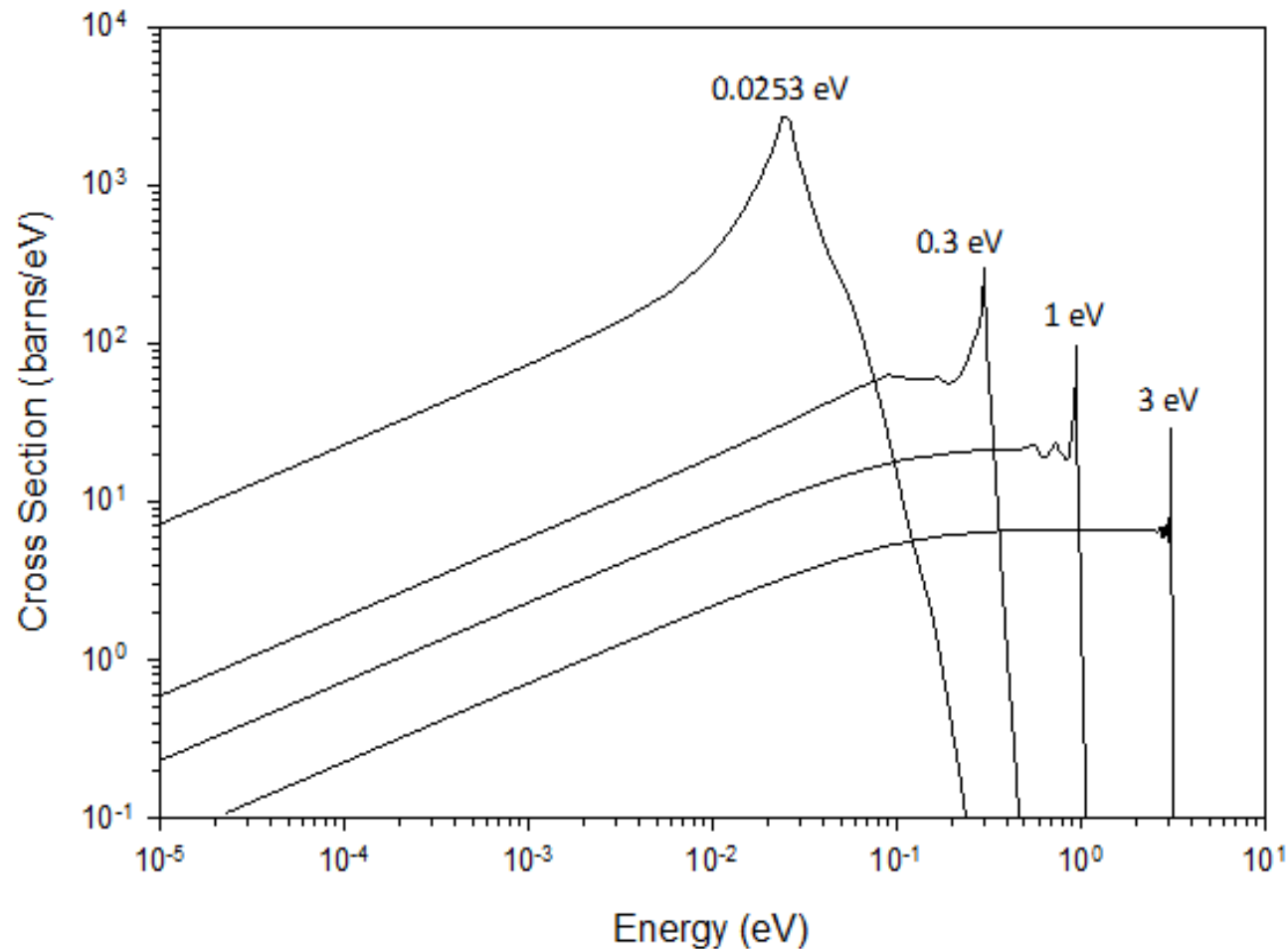
Density of States



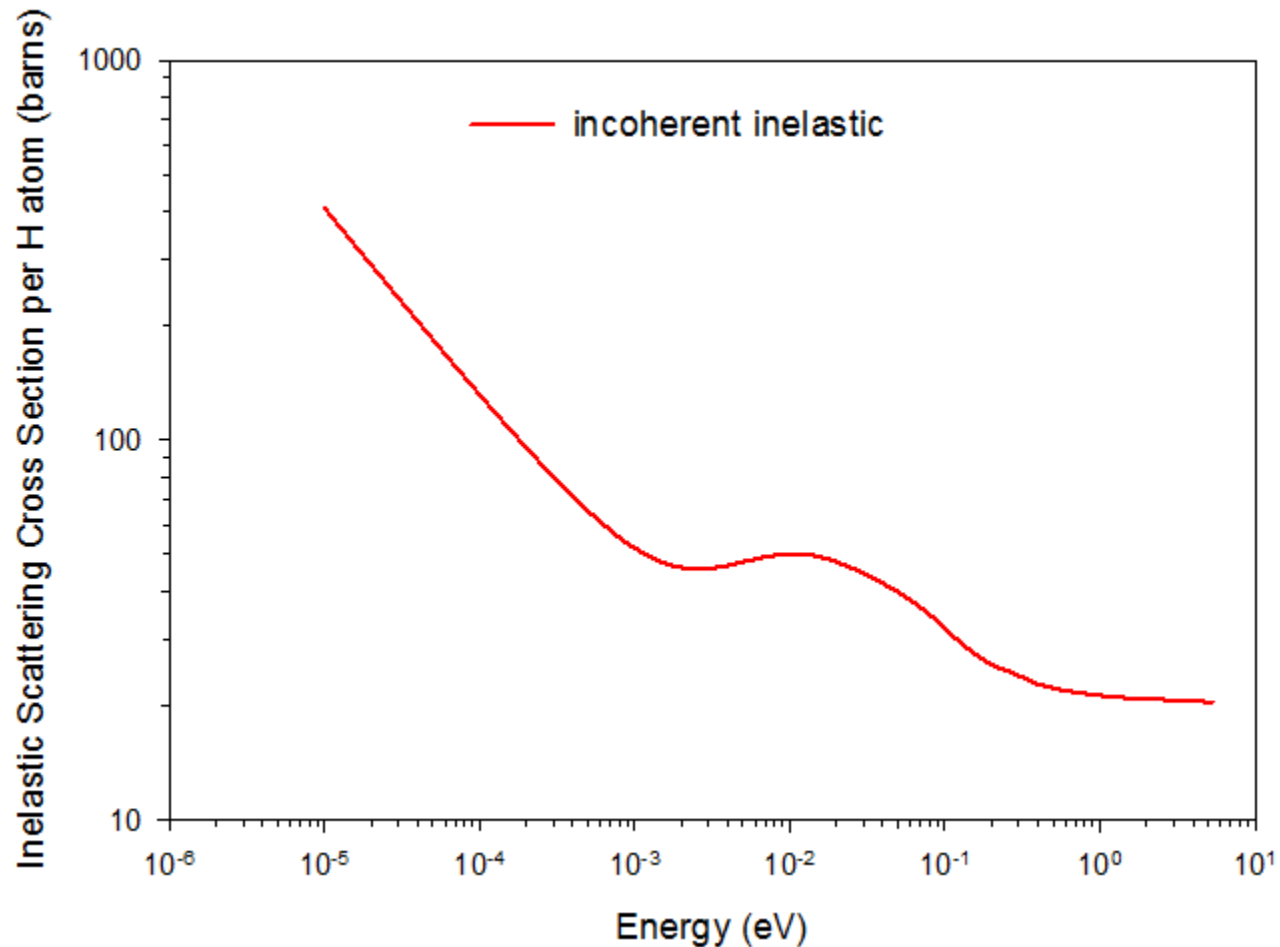
$S(\alpha, \beta)$ – Scattering Law



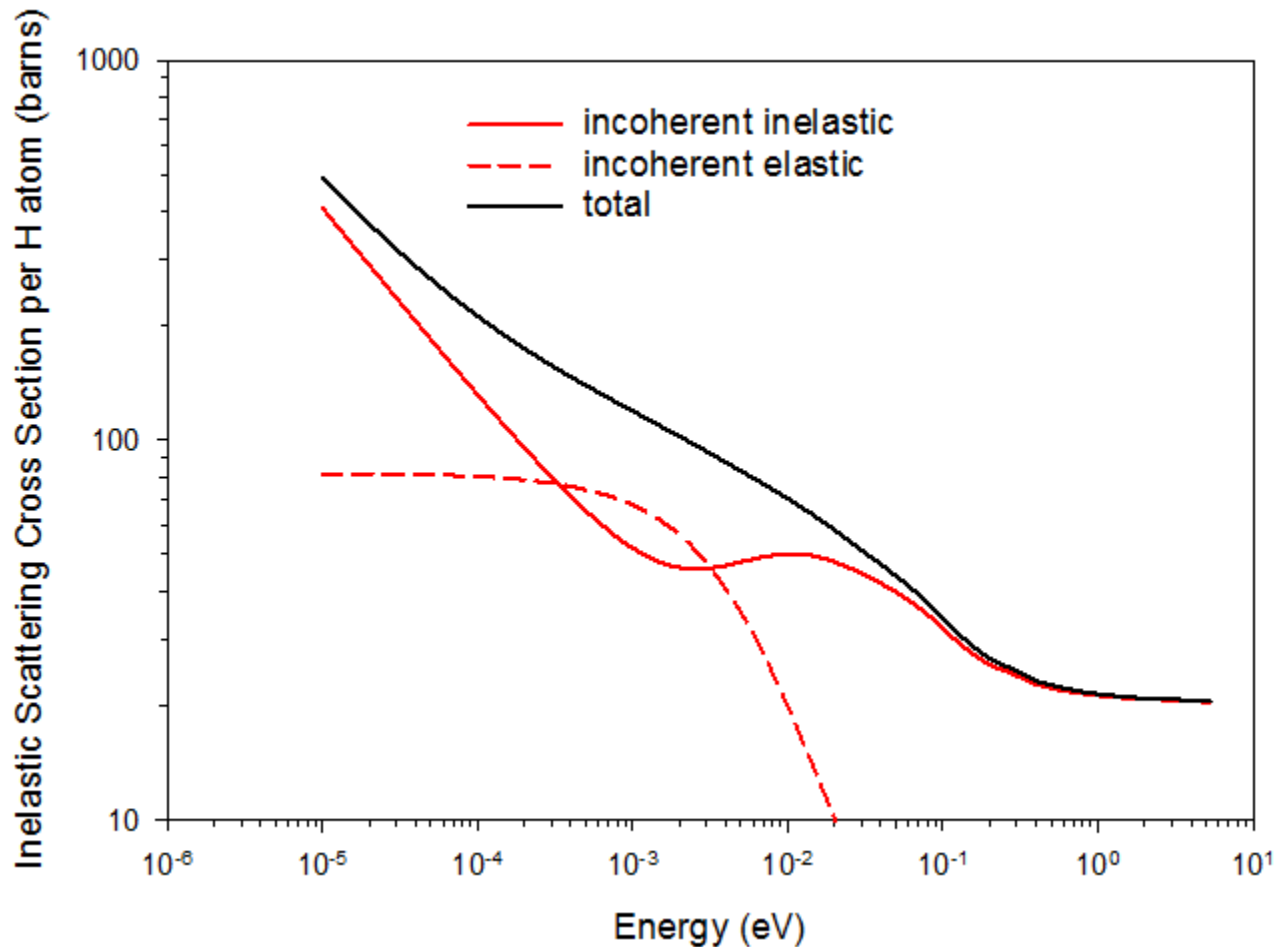
Differential Cross Section



Total Inelastic Scattering Cross Section



Total Scattering Cross Section



ACE Library

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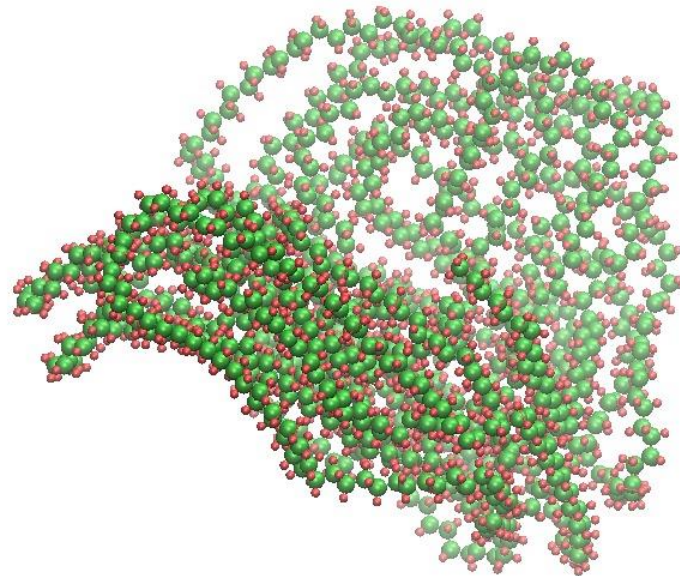
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30108     3      15      16      4      -1      1      0
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Polyethylene

Polyethylene MD Model

- ❑ Partially amorphous, partly crystalline structure, made up of ethylene monomers, C_2H_4
- ❑ Polyethylene is the most common plastic, ubiquitously used for packaging, bags and bottles
- ❑ Molecular weight, 10,000-100,000 Mw (at least 350 monomers long)



MD Potential Function

$$E = E_{vdw} + E_Q + E_B + E_A + E_T$$

$$E_{vdw} = AR^{-12} - BR^{-6}$$

$$E_Q = CQ_iQ_j/\epsilon R_{ij}$$

$$E_B = 1/2 k_0(R - R_0)^2$$

$$E_A = 1/2 K_{IJK}(\cos\theta_{IJK} - \cos\theta)^2$$

$$E_T = E_{IJKL} = 1/2 V_{JK}\{1 - \cos[n_{JK}(\varphi - \varphi_{JK}^0)]\}$$

Dihedral barrier term:

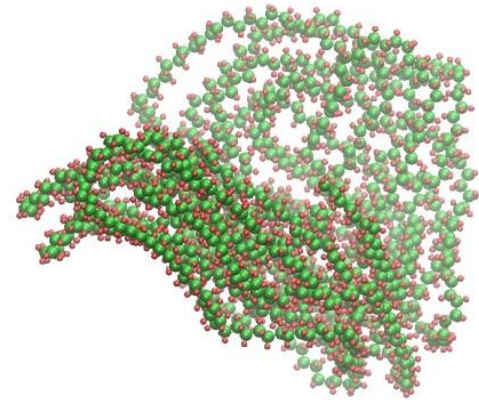
Fitted for the system to match the experimental amorphous/crystal composition

Parameterization

**Dihedral barrier of 2
kcal/mole**



~ 50% crystallinity

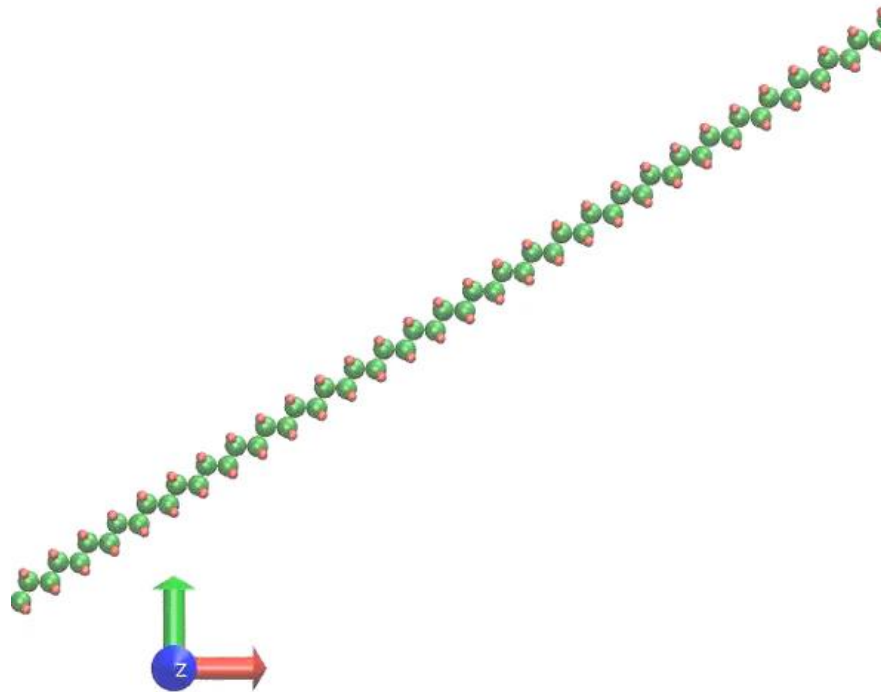


**Dihedral barrier of
3 kcal/mole**



~100% crystallinity





Summary

- ❑ Developed a modern approach for thermal neutron cross section calculations based on the use of atomistic simulations
 - Ab initio quantum mechanics
 - Molecular dynamics
- ❑ The approach is predictive
 - New materials
 - All states of matter (solid, liquid, gas)
 - Imperfect structure
- ❑ Evaluating NCSP materials
 - Silicon dioxide completed
 - Lucite completed
 - Polyethylene initiated

Future

- ❑ Continue to support the data needs of NCSP and the nuclear science and engineering community
- ❑ Develop the “next generation” platform for thermal neutron scattering analysis
 - Free from approximations
 - Flexible to use various types of input
 - Able to seamlessly integrate with neutron transport tools